

THE Sanitary Institute of Great Britain has always given the Highest Awards when tested against other so-called Disinfectants to CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC. Statements that other disinfectants are superior to Carbolic Acid should be treated with distrust. Sold by most Chemists in 8 oz. 10 oz. and 1 lb. boxes, 1/2 oz. 1 oz. 1/2 lb. and 1 gallon tins, 1/2 lb. 1 lb. 1/2 lb. each. F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.

China Mail

Established February, 1845.

THE "HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL,"
毎日字華郵
(Hongkong Wa Ta Po Po)
ISSUED DAILY.

CHUN UN MAN,
Manager and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Five Dollars a year, deliverable in Hongkong. Oxford Bill of Exchange, including postage.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

VOL. XLK. No. 9807.

五一月七日四十九百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1894.

日九月六午中

For Sale.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE FOR CASH
20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ALL GOODS, FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c., Commencing from 26th June to 26th July, 1894.

A TACK,
No. 39, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, June 25, 1894. 1078

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.
JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.
JAPAN COPIING PAPERS.
JAPAN WALL PAPERS.
&c., &c., &c.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS to be respectfully received by the Undersigned.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

8, Queen's Road Central.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship Ningpo, Capt. Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMESSEN & Co.

Hongkong, July 20, 1894. 1199

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Co.'s Steamship Zafiro, Captain Conroy, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 5 p.m.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 20, 1894. 1196

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Co.'s Steamship Chungli, R. Innes, Commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 1st August, at 4 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engine. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY,

Hongkong, July 16, 1894. 1179

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 100 A. L. British Ship Bidder Hill, shortly expected from SHANGHAI, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SIEMESSEN & Co.,

Hongkong, May 26, 1894. 924

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 L.I.L. Amer. Barque Paragon, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, June 16, 1894. 1040

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 100 A. L. British Barque Silverhorn, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, June 16, 1894. 1041

WELLING HOUSES—

HIGHGATE AT MACKENZIE GARDEN,

No. 1, HIGH TERRACE,

FLOORS IN BLUE BUILDINGS,

IN ELM STREET, PREL

STREET AND STATION STREET,

FLOORS IN NO. 5, SHELLEY

STREET,

NO. 6, OLD BAILEY.

OFFICES—

PRATA CENTRAL, over MESSRS.

Douglas Lafrank & Co.'s

GODOWNS—

BLUE BUILDINGS.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 19, 1894. 18

DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

A Special Collection of the Latest London Patterns, at very moderate prices. 763

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ISSUED DAILY.

CHUN UN MAN,

Mails.

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

China (via Nagasaki) TUESDAY, July 24, Kobe, Inland Sea at 1 p.m. and Yokohama) ...

Port (via Nagasaki) SATURDAY, Aug. 11, Kobe, Inland Sea at 1 p.m. and Yokohama) ...

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki) WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, Kobe, Inland Sea at 1 p.m. and Yokohama) ...

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CHINA will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$10.00 Gold in addition to the regular tariff.

Passengers holding orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japanese Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be received at the office until 6 p.m. each day, and all Parcel Packages should be marked at address in full; value of 1000.

General Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, July 11, 1894. 1152

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

China (via Nagasaki) WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, Yokohama and ... at 1 p.m.

Honolulu) ...

Oceania (via Nagasaki) TUESDAY, Aug. 21, Kobe, Inland Sea at 1 p.m. and Yokohama) ...

Gulf (via Nagasaki) TUESDAY, Sept. 11, Kobe, Inland Sea at 1 p.m. and Yokohama) ...

THE Steamship BELGIO will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at 1 p.m., connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passenger Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

General Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, July 11, 1894. 1152

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX; ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, 1894, at Noon, the Company's S.S. SYDNEY, Commandant DELACROIX, with MAIIS, will leave this Port for the above places.

G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, July 11, 1894. 1151



STEAM FOR GEYLVN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILL OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship CLYDE, Captain C. F. PRESTON, R.N.R., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 2nd August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silks and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

H. H. JOSEPH, Superintendent.

P. & O. B. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, July 20, 1894. 1192

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Sikhs (Tuesday) August 7.

Victoria (Tuesday) August 28.

Tascons (Tuesday) Sept. 25.

Sikhs (Tuesday) October 16.

Victoria (Tuesday) November 6.

THE Steamship SIKH, Captain J. ROWLEY, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 7th August, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C. and TACOMA via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of The Freight Agent Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 6 p.m., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 19, 1894. 1195

INTIMATIONS.

STAINFIELD'S FAMILY HOTEL.

SUPERIOR BOARD & RESIDENCE, with every convenience.

Mrs. STAINFIELD,

1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, June 30, 1894. 1102

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong; Harbour:

Mrs. MATHER, 2 and 3 Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, July 24, 1893. 1287

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Special attention to Ladies' comfort. Accommodation for Table Boarders. Central situation.

Mrs. MATHER,

2 and 3 Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, July 24, 1893. 1287

UP THE YANGTSE, BY E. H. PARKER, with SKETCH MAPS.

PRICE, \$1.50.

CONTENTS:

The Yang-tse Gorges and Kiangs in Hu-pe.

The Raids of the Upper Yangtse.

The Watercourses of the Traveller through the Gorges of the Great River.

Special Observations.

A Journey in North Shu Ch'uan Nanch'uan and the Kung-t'ien Bivor, Up the Kia-ling River.

The Great Salt Wells.

North Kwei Chou.

The Wilds of Hun-peh.

Sc Ch'uan Plants.

Orders for Copies will be received by

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHINGMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now

be had at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, July 3, 1894. 1116



NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 283.

INFORMATION has been Received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that ARTILLERY PRACTICE from the Batteries will take place as under, on the 20th and 21st INSTANT, between the hours of 8 a.m. and Noon:

From Stone-cutter's Island in a Westerly direction.

From Belcher's in North-easterly and North-westerly directions.

All Ships, Junks and other Vessels are

CAUTIONED to keep clear of the Ranges.

The Inhabitants of the Houses near Belcher's are warned to keep their glass windows open during the practice, and all people working in the vicinity of Belcher's Battery are also warned to keep clear of that part which will be indicated by gunners placed on sentry for the purpose.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Hongkong, 21st July, 1894. 2101

SHELL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CONTINENTAL PORTS, GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL & NEW YORK).

The Co.'s Steamship BULLMOUTH, Capt. T. G. Scott, will be despatched as above from the 20th to the 22nd Instant, at Noon.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 21, 1894. 1160

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

The Co.'s Steamship FRIEDA, Captain T. G. Scott, will be despatched as above from the 20th to the 22nd Instant, at Noon.

For Freight, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 21, 1894. 1202

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for landing Passengers if sufficient inducements offer).

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The British steamer KRIEMLICH, Captain T. G. Scott, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 21, 1894. 1200

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer LOKASAN reports:

Left Moji with light W.W. winds and fine weather; experienced light to moderate S.W. winds and fine up to Breaker Point; then to port, cloudy and overcast, with occasional rain, and fresh variable wind, with following sea. Steamers in Moji, Dromedary, Benglo, Nierstein, Azamor and Perier.

The British steamer MENNEN reports:

Had light to strong S.W. to W.W. winds, with occasional hard squalls and very heavy rain up to 17.30 N. 117 E.; and thence to port E. to E.S.E. wind, fresh to strong gale, with dirty appearance to the Eastward.

Pased a four-masted barque (stump top gallant masts), on the 19th instant, lat. 17.20, long. 117 E., steering E.N.E.

The British steamer BULMOUTH reports:

THE M. M. Solzic, with the next French mail, left Saigon at 2 p.m. to-day, for this port.

THE Tonkin pirates have kidnapped another Frenchman, M. Cartier, near Langson.

MAJOR-GENERAL Digby Barker is, we believe, going to Peking probably next month, on short leave. His term of office in Hongkong expires next spring.

A CHINAMAN who had been a cook on board H. M. S. *Pallas* was fined \$10 by the Magistrate to-day for being possessed of a quantity of Naval property—spoons and similar articles.

For selling liquor without a licence in a Wellington Street Coffee-shop, Rosa Mialia was fined \$25 at the Magistrate yesterday, on the prosecution of Detective Sergeant Holt.

AN expert 'cattle-lifter' who had got a bullock over the borders from China to British Kowloon yesterday was pursued by the animal's lawful owner, and was sent to gaol for two months by the Magistrate to-day on a charge of 'unlawful possession.'

THE small Chinese steamer *Wing Fai*, owned by the Kwong Fui Loong firm of Haiphong, left that port recently for Hongkong, to undergo repairs. On leaving Haikow she met heavy weather and was driven ashore a total wreck.

THERE was a great outcry at the exodus of Chinese from this colony when the plague was on the increase; but whether that particularly injured or benefited Hongkong may be judged from the Police Court records then and now. Petty offences are now twice as numerous.

Messrs. Dodwell, Garthill and Co., agents for the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., have sent us a couple of pamphlets dealing with the particular advantages of travelling by the N.P.R. 'The Natural Game Preserve of North America' contains information likely to be of interest to sporting men.

A FRENCH military force of 20 regulars and 60 native soldiers, on a reconnoitring expedition near Lac-kay, was attacked by a band of pirates said to number 300, last month, and only just managed to escape with several wounded and all its baggage gone.

THERE has been considerable 'scrapping' among the lowest section of the Hebrew community in the last few days, and this morning the police court was crowded with a very unsavoury audience from Ezra Lane and similar places; the attraction was an assault case in which a number of families were mixed up, and which was adjourned till Monday.

YESTERDAY being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Mr. Lawrence Webster, the Acting Manager in China, presided at a sumptuous banquet, provided by the Company at the Hongkong Hotel to all the European staff by the express wish of Sir John Pender, the Chairman of the Company and of the Board of Directors in London.

CHINESE ingenuity in framing excuses is a wonderful thing. A member of the nobility, found with a quantity of opium in his cabin on the *Kwangtung* yesterday, explained to the Magistrate to-day as follows:—'I am not an opium-smoker, and have no implements; being a "man of letters" I would never be capable of doing such a thing as smuggling illicit opium into the Colony. Besides, the opium was found only in the second tier of my box, whereas if I had had anything to do with it I would have hidden it right at the bottom.' All the same, it was locked up in a small casket of which he had the key, and he was fined \$35 or three months.

INDIA is ahead of Hongkong in many ways, but particularly in the silliness imported into the amusements of the British residents. A Rajah recently gave an 'At Home,' when the ladies played in a tennis tournament. After the tennis tournament a very amusing race was run by ladies. Each lady running singly to cover a course of 50 yards, to throw a tennis ball into three buckets, hung at a height of 8 feet at even intervals along the course. Three tennis balls were given to each competitor before starting, and at each failure to get one into its bucket, she had to pick it up herself and try again, until she either gave up or succeeded in getting the three balls into their respective buckets. Next came the 'Affinity Box Struggle' in which a lady and gentleman had to run hand in hand for 50 yards, and then the lady had to choose flowers from a basket ready-cut, make a buttonhole and pin it into the gentleman's coat, while he ate a large bun and drank a claret-glassful of wine with an eggspoon, they then had to run back hand in hand to the starting point which they all seemed unwillingly glad to reach. Some couplet never started for the return race at all, as the gentlemen evidently found the bun and wine too much for them to get through in a hurry, and subsided merrily among the spectators, ready in their turn to jeer at the next unfortunate who failed to devour his. The 'Affinity Box Struggle' would simply 'flock' a Gymnasium crowd.

ACCORDING to Government notification there will be artillery practice from Stonewall's Island in a westerly direction and from Belcher's Battery in northerly and north-westerly directions between 8 a.m. and noon on Thursday and Friday next, 26th and 27th inst. All vessels are warned to keep clear of the ranges. The inhabitants of houses near Belcher's are warned to keep their glass windows open during practice.

STORM WARNING. The following notice is issued from the Observatory:—

On the 21st at 11.5 a.m.—The depression appears to be moving slowly towards W.W.W. Strong E. to S.E. winds with rain squalls probable here.

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

The following are the statistics of the Hongkong Hospitals for the twenty-four hours to noon to-day:—

	Admissions	Deaths	Discharged	Sent to Canton by gun-boat <i>Kwangleo</i>	Under Treatment	1894	1893
Alms M.	0	0	0	0	69	184	184
Alms. Hospital	2	0	3	0	0	4	4
Alms. Disp.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Alms. Inst.	10	12	14	0	0	105	105

The following are the statistics of the Lal-chi-kok Hospital for the 16th and 19th inst. published in the *Chinese Mail* (*Wah Po*):—

	Admissions	Deaths	Discharged	Under Treatment
1894	8	4	5	48
1893	2	5	0	17
Total	10	9	5	65

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR. That the funniest features of the Sanitary Board still remain with the officials, and the comical ways in which they try to adapt themselves to the semi-municipal character of the body are very amusing. That it is quite refreshing to watch the present President, who is now trying to hold the scale of Justice at the Board, while he is at the same time hand in glove with the Governor in seeking a retreat wherein to escape from the flagellations of the Colonial Office.

That it is contemptible to see the Governor's chief adviser, sitting as Chairman of the Sanitary Board, and writing to ask the Lockhart Colonial Secretary what the diktens he means by writing to the (Lockhart) Board in such vague terms.

That later on we shall have Col. Secretary Lockhart replying, in equally warm terms, rating Sanitary Lockhart for being a wooden-headed as not to know what he himself had addressed to him.

That verily the Basilles of municipal government does not flourish freely in an official's vol.; it gets killed by a surfeit of red tape.

That the discussion of the Governor's minutes to the Sanitary Board should have been directed by another Chairman than Secretary-Adviser-Sanitary Lockhart.

That there is such a thing as an official attempting too much, and it would be better taste were Mr Lockhart, 'admirable Crichton' though he may turn out to be, to abseil himself at present from the Board meeting.

That it is a still greater blunder to try and get the Sanitary Board mixed up with this confession of culpable ignorance, by directly incriminating the fault was theirs.

That it was, I fancy, even a still greater blunder—an offence against good taste—for the Governor's henchmen to preside at the meeting where the members had to defend themselves against a charge so gross, so unfair and so ungenerous.

That I have no hesitation in saying that Mr Lockhart knew full well the reasons why the Sanitary Board could not have done more than it did.

That the Acting Colonial Secretary, General General, and Chairman of the Sanitary Board, was fully cognisant of the frightful dead-set that has been made on the Board and its officers by officialdom ever since it was established.

That Mr Lockhart, who is getting to be an oldish boy now, was there during the entire period of struggle and snubs enough to have well that the question put in the Governor's Minutes was nothing more than a shuffle of the cards.

That ignorance is no excuse even in a Governor, and if he did not know of the efforts the Board had made to obtain powers to act, and of the steady official opposition, then he ought to have inquired before he fired an insinuation against the only body that has done any organised work to check the ravages of the Plague.

That to the volunteers of the Sanitary Board—the unofficial members who have nobly devoted time and energy in fighting this disease, not to speak of the officials who have worked like heroes in the forefront of the fight—it is but poor recompence to ask them to discuss whether or not the negligence of the Government lies at their door.

That much of the energy of the Governor and his advisers has been spent in the wrong direction, and in finding fault with the very people who have been with the duty of suppressing the Plague.

That the suppression of the Plague would almost seem to be of far less consequence than the making out a case in favour of the Government for the delectation of the Colonial Office.

That Dr Cantlie, by writing a second letter to the Board, has practically withdrawn his first letter to that body.

That his first letter made a huge assumption, based upon the vital statistics: his second letter asserts these statistics to be worse than useless, and therefore his first letter was a mistake.

That most of us knew the statistics were defective, but few of us were prepared to go with the Doctor in asserting that there can be no sanitation of any description unless faults are forthcoming.

That the object now gained by Dr Cantlie could have been accomplished by the penning of one letter of say ten lines to the Board.

That the statistics should have been improved long ago, but the Government did not know the Plague was coming round here so soon.

That the Acting Director of Public Works has burst like the aurora borealis upon the horizon of the Sanitary Board.

That he has set himself the pleasing duty of furnishing the persiflage in the debates of that body, and he appears to be succeeding so well that his bids fair to become the Joker-General of the Board.

That, owing to his nationality and the happy bent of his disposition, this duty sits lightly upon the worthy Mr Tooker; and I am told his advent has vastly relieved the monotony of the Board's work.

That the one idea which occupies the mind of the acting head of the P.W.D. is, that everybody is bent upon attacking his department, and that he is there to defend it.

That Mr Tooker has not yet made any valuable contribution to the subject matter of any debate in which he has as yet taken part.

That the two letters addressed by the Permanent Committee to the Government, containing recommendations for dealing with the houses in the infected area and outside of that area, are most exhaustive, and reflect great credit on the members of that Committee.

That it is passing strange and indicative of the progress made by Japan, to have a competent authority on bacteriology from Japan addressing the Hongkong community and the world at large upon the right thing to do to avert the Plague.

That Professor Kitase, I believe, fully endorses the action and the recommendations of the Permanent Committee, but he goes further as to the saturated and polluted soil of Tsapleguan.

That he advocates the entire removal of the poisoned earth on the ground-floor of the infected houses, even if the houses have been destroyed by fire, so as to secure future immunity from the disease.

That the question may now be fairly asked, What is Hongkong to be declared a free port?

That the death-rate for the week ending on the 14th July last, was, I observe, less than that for the week ending on the same date last year, and surely that should count for something in the removal of the infection proclamation from our port.

BROWNIE.

In 'On Short Leave to Japan,' speaking generally of the Japanese Army, Captain Youngusband says:—I think it will be allowed that we have had a very important factor in the politics of the Far East. We have, in fact, some 50,000 officers and troops who might be more or less like *Great Britain*. This young army, so speedily and largely raised, like all young institutions, is longing for the day on which it may show its mettle. Any war, against anybody, and on any pretext, would be immediately popular with all classes. And if that war changed to be against China, with the Japanese army, allied with the British, the national enthusiasm would be unbounded. Peasant disability as much as anything prevents this plucky and impetuous little nation from plunging into war with its huge neighbour. Remove that disability—in other words, supply the sinews of war—and we may count on auxiliaries who are well worthy to fight side by side with British troops.

PROFESSOR Edward Davis, of North Carolina, Mr. H. C. Winthrop, of Boston (son of ex-Speaker Winthrop), and descendant of the famous Governor of that name), and several leading members of the Historical Society of Boston, are proposing to 'commemorate the first footprints of the English race' on the American Continent. Just seven years ago they raised the shades of celebrating the fourth centenary of the birth of the first English baby. Though born nearly a century after Columbus, the baby did what the navigator never did—it trudged the soil of the Continent. But if the American savants missed a chance which they cannot have again within the next eighty years, they may, without any further delay, associate the first Anglo-American baby with the first English settlement on the Continent, and that is what they have been preparing to do. The baby was born on Roanoke Island, and on the island are the remains of Sir Walter Raleigh's fort. Captain John Smith's adventures in Virginia, and the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, have obscured the memory of the earlier colony—with which the names of Raleigh, John Cabot, and Sir Richard Grenville are associated. Part of the project is to acquire the site and its ruined fort 'to preserve it for posterity.'

The Acting Colonial Secretary—This is essentially a departmental matter.

The Acting Colonial Secretary—No, it isn't.

The Protector of Chinese—Whether, whether, whether, it should be set at once.

The President of Sanitary Board—There is no need to discuss the question just now; it should be adjourned.

The letter, having been referred back to the Permanent Committee, was returned with the following note:—The hammer and chisel are intended for the use of any high official who requires a surgical operation to convince him of the true state of affairs. We have tried everything short of that, and still there are some who plead ignorance.

Some discussion ensued as to the proper construction or obtain the hammer and chisel.

The Colonial Treasurer—Probably to penetrate the dense odours.

The Acting Director of Public Works—The matter should be referred to D.P.W.V. Nobody else ought to interfere. He is the only man capable of dealing with anything.

The Registrar General—This is essential.

The Acting Colonial Secretary—No, it isn't.

The Protector of Chinese—Whether, whether, whether, it should be set at once.

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Native Opium is, professedly, unknown in the Kowloon district, and yet it is a fact that agents representing the largest of the Canton and Swatow Opium firms resort annually to the producing regions of Kwei-chow, Yunnan, and Szechwan, and forward, under heavy escort, large parcels to markets in the districts hitherto supplied from Hongkong; to these two places, just before the year ended, these establishments closed their doors under orders from Peking, so that unless they succeed in regaining a footing under one sub-entrepreneur or another a considerable diminution in this steam-boat traffic may be looked for.

To the question to what extent the demand for native opium may have increased and improved, concerning the falling-off in Indian supplies from Hongkong, the report says:—

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THE CHINA WAR. 1860.
The following is a continuation of the editorial contribution to the *Australasia Army, Navy and Defence Review*:

Pekin was in the hands of the Allies, but the terms and signature of peace was quite another matter, and the army of San-Ko-lio-an was still in the field as a fighting force. Lord Elgin issued a formal apology for the violation of the previous treaty, and for opening fire upon our fleet at the gates of the Pei-kiang. He had proved that the flag of England was not to be trifled with, nor vanquished, but in addition to the war demands of Lord Elgin, he added payment of the sum of 300,000 taels on behalf of the relatives of those whom the Chinese officers had so barbarously murdered. He demanded a reply by October 22nd. Not only did the Earl insist upon all his demands being complied with, but to leave upon historical record the resolution to destroy the famous and venerated Summer Palace on the 18th. The first division of Sir John Michel was told off to set the "Haar's Delight" of China on fire. Lord Elgin did not determine to do this without serious consideration. He thought that his action would offend many statesmen at home, but he was firmly convinced that its moral effect was the only thing to make the Chinese character respect solemn treaties made with Europeans. The French protested against the burning of the Imperial Palace, but their words were not good enough for Lord Elgin, who did not see the difference between "treachery" and destroying wealth inside the said Palace, and burning the bricks and mortar of the building. The idea was to strike the Chinese people with an object lesson, and to let them know what was meant, and to give them an object lesson on the power of England and France, which they would remember for all time. They had frequently forgotten the lessons of Canton, and the British expedition up the Yang-tee-Kiang. The burning of the Palace was to be no idle threat, and it also conveyed the suggestion that the fate of the Summer Palace might also be that of Pekin if the terms of peace were not agreed to.

The copy de grace was given to the Palace on the evening of the 19th. The torch, soon lit up into flames, which, raging fiercely, cast their dark, lurid and terrible light on the scene, which was witnessed by the terror-stricken population of Pekin, and the Chinese Emperor from his distant hunting retreat at Jihol. In a few hours the building ceased to exist. It was burnt to the ground, leaving nothing behind but blackened gables and pieces of huge burning piles of timber. When the Allies first saw the place it looked a garden of bliss and fairy tale, but the scene on the 20th looked as if the troops were wandering amongst an empire, dust and a heap of ruins. Sir Henry B. Loch wrote of this event: "The wind was driven by the wind, like a black pall over Pekin, and that the Emperor was punished for the violation of his word, and an act of treachery to the flag of truce. Lord Wolseley justified the flag of truce, as San-Ko-lio-an had been guilty of a great crime against the Emperor, and as it was useless to demand the surrender of his Tartar army. The action of Lord Elgin met the solemn approval of Hope Grant and Robert Napiers, as it was the only substantial method in his power to take vengeance for the said crime. It certainly carried the staden of history back to the days of Attila and Barbarossa, but in modern times Napoleon looked upon the burning of Moscow, and his third successor upon Bazeilles. Lord Napiers had to burn Magdala, Wolseley since to burn Coimbatore, and Cholmeford, Ulundi. It was war, and the only way to bring the Chinese Emperor to his senses, and the destruction of the Summer Palace produced the expected effect, for the only vulnerable point of a mandarin's character is to touch his pride." This Imperial Windsor was held as sacred as would be Westminster or the Tower of London. It dealt a heavy blow at Chinese pride and was a most convincing proof of our power. As a national punishment it was well delivered, and Lord Elgin posted up notices to that effect. Prince Kung replied to the ultimatum of Lord Elgin and Baron Goss, ten days ago, that he would not and could not consent to the terms of treaty. But the allied Ambassadors and Generals were in no frame of mind for more delay. Two more days were spent in fruitless negotiations. Lord Elgin would sign a treaty with no Commissioners—only with Prince Kung, with the full authority of the Emperor of China. Grant then ordered a reconnaissance on the 23rd under Majors Fane and Probya. The latter's cavalry came across an entrenched position with Tartar banners flying. The Mandarin Generals sent out a party of horsemen to meet the Sikh cavalry. They demanded to know what the barbarians wanted. They were told that the British had ridden out to gain information about the fate of Captain Brabazon, Mr. Bouly and other captives. The Mandarins replied that Mr. Parkes was captured for Sir Robert Napiers having signed the Perfect of Tien-ting, an incident which we have described elsewhere.

But the Emperor at last agreed to sign the Treaty of Pekin on the 24th of October, and on that date Lord Elgin made ready to meet Prince Kung at the Hall of Audience in Pekin. It was rumoured in camp that attempts would be made to capture Lord Elgin and Baron Goss with the view to induce the allied army to return to their warships and transports. Sir Hope Grant and the allied Generals took every precaution to prevent any sudden act of treachery during the signing of the treaty. The building was examined the night before for assassins or internal machines, and perfect arrangements made to prevent accidents of any kind. The Generals also resolved to make the demonstration very impressive, and a display of military power worthy of the event of the day. Nothing impresses the Asiatic mind better than a display of force and spectacle. The procession of Lord Elgin as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and of Baron Goss, the representative of the Emperor of France, was to be a grand military pageant, in which all branches of the two armies would be present. The arrangements were left to Sir Robert Napiers, who skillfully displayed his Second Division along the line of streets through which the Plenipotentiaries were to pass to the Hall of Audience. All the streets and side avenues of approach were thoroughly commanded by our troops. The escort of Lord Elgin consisted of 100 cavalry, 400 infantry, and a large cavalcade of officers. The Chinese population turned out in large numbers to see the wonderful sight of a foreign army master of their capital. They stared at the bright array of troops with consternation mixed with silent expressions of delight. Corps after corps passed—brilliant uniforms in red, blue, grey, purple, and yellow, and Western warriors decorated with the medals of the Order, the Indian Mutiny, of Magenta and Solferino—with steady step, grand heads, and with the blush of victory upon their bronzed faces. The canons played with martial effect, and the banners

threw their folds to the gentle breeze. Then came the Ambassadors and a large group of Generals with their respective staffs. Lord Elgin appeared seated in a magnificent sedan chair, painted red, lined with yellow, and hung round with tassels of all gaudy colours, and carried by eight Chinese coolies, clad in a rich livery. The march through the Anting Gate, which was held by a strong reserve of our troops, was most imposing. The Chinese felt that French and English treasuries were not to be trifled with, and that the hour of conquest and final victory had arrived; yet the citizens turned out to see their enemies with a coolness and confidence as if they were Londoners in Pall Mall or Trafalgar Square.

Had treachery been attempted—for in China the unexpected always happens—the General had arranged to have a thousand men at the Anting Gate to leave its gates enter the Anting Gate, but fortunately the division was not wanted. The march to the Hall of Audience was two and a half miles long. The French pretended against the burning of the Imperial Palace, but their words were not good enough for Lord Elgin, who did not see the difference between "treachery" and destroying wealth inside the said Palace, and burning the bricks and mortar of the building. The idea was to strike the Chinese people with an object lesson, and to let them know what was meant, and to give them an object lesson on the power of England and France, which they would remember for all time. They had frequently forgotten the lessons of Canton, and the British expedition up the Yang-tee-Kiang. The burning of the Palace was to be no idle threat, and it also conveyed the suggestion that the fate of the Summer Palace might also be that of Pekin if the terms of peace were not agreed to.

"YOUR LIFE IS NOT WORTH A STRAW." Now watch out, sir. That it is worth that comparison is nothing at all. Who has noticed that comparison a thousand times to express absolute worthlessness? A straw? The wind blows it away, fire burns it up, cattle tread it in the mud, it is trampled by the roadside. What of it? Who cares for a straw?

Yet this is exactly what a doctor recently said to one of his patients. "Your life is not worth a straw." How much is a doctor worth who will speak so to one that trusts him, and has no hope but in his skill? For my part, if he were up for sale at auction, I would bid one straw for him—so much more. Even if what he said was true, it did not right to say it. Such a doctor is not likely to kill with his tongue than with his drugs.

A woman tells the story, and she tells it well. "I was worth a straw," she said, "but I don't know what else does. The dates and the facts are all there, plain and orderly."

"In the summer of 1870," she says, "I found myself feeling tired, languid, low-spirited, and weak. It felt as if some evil were about to happen. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had an excruciating pain at the pit of my stomach, and a rising in the throat as if I should choke. My head fell as though I had a ton weight on it. Gradually I got worse, and for months could only liquid food. At night I lay awake for hours together."

Later on I suffered greatly from nervous prostration. My legs trembled and shook so I could not stand. I had to crawl on the floor, and I could not stand to face the attacks which began with palpitation of the heart and sudden stoppage of the breath. At these times I was speechless and helpless. They say I looked like a corpse, cold and lifeless, my fingers and lips having turned black. After a while I got so exhausted and thin that I was only a bag of bones, and so weak I had to take a chair to get about. As time went on the prostration got so intense that I feared I should go out of my mind. The neighbours said it would be a mercy if the Lord would release me from my sufferings.

"In this condition I continued for over four years, during which time I consulted five doctors, but nothing they gave me did any good. They all said my ailment was heart disease, and one said, 'Your life is not worth a straw.'

In despair I gave up taking physic, as I felt nothing would save me. In May, 1882, ten years ago, a lady (Mrs. Richardson) called at my house, and told me of Dr. Sigel's Cough Syrup, and strongly advised me to try it. I did, and felt somewhat better after the first bottle, and by the time I had taken three bottles I was completely cured. From that to this I have had no return of the attack, and am so strong I can do any kind of work. But for Dr. Sigel's Syrup I should have been in grave long ago. I wish others to know this, and will advise any who call or write." (Signed) EMMA WICKENDEN (wife of William Wickenden, gardener), Fairholme Villas, 123, Moffat Road, Thornton Heath, March 17th, 1892.

So it turned out that her life was not only worth a straw, but worth a golden harvest of health and better days. Yet no thanks to the doctor. Her complicated symptoms puzzled and alarmed them, to be sure, but why? Is it not the doctor's duty to understand such things? Most assuredly. Just as a lawyer should know the law, or a pilot the rocks, tides, and lights of a coast. Had some of these medical men known that Mrs. Wickenden's malady was indigestion and dyspepsia, and not heart disease, they might possibly have relieved her. But, confused by the symptoms, they were blind to the cause. We may well wonder if there are many such doctors in England.

Case like this show that the clear sight before the Mother-Ship; and to her remembrance of people in this country are indeed for physical salvation when, in very truth, their lives seemed as straw.

Remember this was ten years ago, and the remedy has not returned, showing that the cure was a permanent one.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese, caused by the discontinuance of "Notes on China and Japan," has received its Twenty-first Number. The Review contains twenty-five pages which are up-to-date in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc. of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new number has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and cuttings are made to present a careful and concise record of literature on China, etc., and to give critique embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review," or to "China Mail Office," at Hongkong, and also among residents at the Treaty Ports and in the interior, it offers special advantages to advertisers.

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